

GROUNDWATER PROTECTION AREA SUBCOMMITTEE

TASK FRAMEWORK

May 11, 2006

TASKS	SUB COMMITTEE
A. Definition of a Spring—what is it we are trying to protect via this classification? Is the 1 CFS the correct threshold? How many springs in WI would be protected/unprotected? Assessment of alternative definitions/thresholds. Establish monitoring requirements to determine impact of high-cap well on GW or SW bodies and/or to quantify depleted baseflow.	Task Leader: GAC Members: TAC Members: Other Assistance:
B. High-Capacity Well Permitting Process—(i) identify strategies and regulations that would facilitate an adaptive management approach; (ii) outline high-cap permit criteria, including testing, quantitative analysis, and numerical simulation requirements; (iii) determine the level of assessment needed for permits - e.g. if complex (multiple wells, SW depletion, boundary conditions), a groundwater flow model should be required; and (iv) recommendations for statutory authorization to enable adaptation of high-cap well regulation as new information becomes available or conditions change.	Task Leader: GAC Members: TAC Members: Other Assistance:
C. “Significant environmental impact”—identification/assessment of the factors that the DNR should consider in rules used to determine whether a high-cap well will cause a “significant environmental impact.”	Task Leader: GAC Members: TAC Members: Other Assistance:
D. Gaps and Opportunities under Act 310—evaluation of the GPA’s parameters in terms of gaps or shortcomings in protection, sustainability and coordinated water resource management.	Task Leader: GAC Members: TAC Members: Other Assistance:
E. General permits—consideration of potential use of general permits for high-cap wells.	Task Leader: GAC Members: TAC Members: Other Assistance: